(iv) Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana {Ministry of Rural Development}.

(v) Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) {Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation}.

(vi) Upgradation of existing Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) into centres of excellence {Ministry of Labour and Employment}

(vii) Bank credit under priority sector lending {Department of Financial Services}

(viii) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) {Ministry of Rural Development}.

The new 15 Point Programme also includes schemes meant for minority communities and they are:-

(i) Merit-cum-means scholarship for technical and professional courses.

(ii) Post-matric scholarship.

(iii) Pre-matric scholarship.

(iv) Free Coaching and Allied scheme.

(v) Schemes of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation.

(vi) Schemes of Maulana Azad Education Foundation.

A special area development programme for 90 Minority Concentration Districts called Multi-sectoral Development Programme has been launched from 2008-09. The details of all the schemes for minorities are in the website of the Ministry *www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.*

Targets were fixed under the schemes included in the new 15 Point Programme and considered amenable to earmarking for minorities, including Muslims and the details of funds released/number of units sanctioned and achievements made during the last three years, State-wise and scheme-wise, including for those schemes meant for minority communities, including Muslims, is in the website of the Ministry *www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.*

**Implementation of Multi-Sectoral Development Programme**

1942. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister has accorded high priority to the Multi-Sectoral Development Programme being implemented in 90-minority concentrated districts of the country, but according to latest figures the Scheme has not taken off in 16 of 20 States marked for the programme;

(b) whether statistics of his Ministry shows that States like Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi, Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Sikkim have not even submitted development plans for their districts and Bihar and Manipur were late in utilizing funds; and

(c) if so, the main reasons put forward by Government and the action taken to the scheme of minority districts initiated by the Prime Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) The Multi-Sectoral Development Programme for minority concentration districts is a special area development programme of the Government monitored by the Delivery Monitoring Unit for flagship programmes. Under this programme, district plans of 16 states/UTs have been approved and funds released to 14 States/UTs. Four states, *viz.* Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Sikkim have not submitted their district plans. Six district plans have been approved each for Manipur and Bihar. Manipur has furnished Utilization Certificate for entire amount for two districts.

(c) The Multi-sectoral Development Programme was launched in the year 2008-09 and after completion of all necessary formalities of preparation and approvals, the first release was made under this programme in October 2008 only. Approvals are accorded project wise and utilization of funds is reported by the State Government after utiliztion of at least 60% fund released for the project as per guidelines of the programme. The implementation of the scheme of Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for minority concentration districts (MCDs) is reviewed regularly by the Government with the State Governments/UT administration concerned. Recently a provision has been made to include Members of Parliament and Legislative Assembly in the State and District Level Committees for implementation of Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities and Multi-sectoral Development Programme.

**New solar policy**

1943. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Solar Policy has been announced;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the response for Solar Energy has not been good due to its cost factor;

(d) if so, whether it is proposed to subsidise the cost of equipments; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has recently approved Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission to develop solar energy technologies to make solar power competitive to conventional grid power. The Mission aims at creating capacity of 20,000 MW grid solar power and 2,000 MW of off-grid solar power including 20 million solar lights by 2022. In addition, it aims at installation of 20 million square metre solar thermal collector area by 2022. The Mission will be implemented in three phases. Government has approved the target for the first phase of the Mission, to set up 1,100 MW capacity of grid connected solar plants, including 100 MW capacity plants as rooftop and small solar plants. In addition, 200 MW capacity equivalent off-grid solar applications and